THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE VICTORY OF THE PATRIOTS AT PUERTO PADRE.

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- Dispatches received in this city to-night from Cuba give further particulars of the fight near Puerto del Padre between the Cubans, under Sen. Marmol, and the Spaniards, under Gen. Ferrer. The victory of the Cubans was complete. The Cubans captured an extensive train, containing a large amount of provisions, ammunition, clothing, and hospital stores. The loss of the Spaniards was over 200 killed. A number of Americans participated

Information has also been received that the troops which have been concentrating for some time on the seathern coast, numbering over 1,800 men, have all left for Cuba, and it is believed they have successfully landed.

[Special Dispatch to The Boston Traveller. Washington, June 26 .- It is understood here that Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, has received from high official quarters an intimation that, as he is under indictment for violating the Neutrality laws of the United States, it is improper for him to come here to make a display or attempt to visit members of the

While it is most unlikely that Mr. Lemus will be received in an official capacity, it is well known that in anch an event Schor Roberto, the Spanish Minister, would at once demand his passports.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ADMINISTRATION-OFFI-CIAL SYMPATHY FOR CUBA-AN AGENT TO BE SENT TO THE PATRIOTS.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- For some days several prominent Cubans holding relations to the revolutionary government of Cuba, have been in Washington and had interviews with the President and several members of the Cabinet and prominent Senaters and Representatives. The assurance given them of earnest sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and the desire to render practical aid to the cause, give their representatives in this city much satisfaction. They state that a Government agent will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and, if favorable, it is their opinion that the belligerent rights of the Cubans will be recognized by the Government.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

HAVANA, June 27 .- Accounts have been received from Spanish sources of the fight between the Government troops, escorting a train of supplies, and the rebels, on the road between Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas. The insurgents attacked the Spaniards, and endeavored to capture the train, but were unsuccessful. The rains are incessant in the interior, and the vomito is spreading.

EXPECTED RISING IN THE WEST-A BLOODY MASQUERADE. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 21 .- Affairs in the interior are worse than over for the Government, and you will soon hear of a rising in the Western district. The landing of an expedition is expected to open operations in that quarter. The Volun-Secret Committee has established its conditions for the admission of Caballera de Rodas. I may quote them in my next. We had a grand parade yesterday afternoon, attended by the Acting Captain-General, Felipe Ginoves Espinar, and Rafaei Clerija. Also a masquerade ball at the Louvre, which ended by "vivas" and "nucras a Espana" and "vivas" and "mueras a Cespedes," with several killed and wounded and further arrests.

THE JUNTA-CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF SEDANO AND VALDES FAULI-MRS. DULCE HER ESTATES TO BE APPROPRIATED.

HAVANA, June 19 .- The Spaniards have industriously circulated the news that Porto was killed in the duel with Couto, in New York, and this has produced an unpleasant effect in the city. The arrest of the Junta, which has been several times of late repeated, ex cites to joy the Bizarres, but depresses the spirits of the patriots. A laughable incident has grown out of the late affair. What tame you? A commission of Peninsulans has already waited upon the Captain-General, proposing

aniar. What turns you'l A commission of Peninsulans has already waited upon the Captain-General, proposing to go to New-York, there to receive en masse the Cuban Janta from the hands of the United States authorities! "Where ignorance is bliss, 'its folly to be wise." Where ignorance is bliss, 'its folly to be wise." Where a great man is now Mauricio Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister! All the Catalane, Basques, Vascongades, Galileienes-yes, all the old Spaniards, resident and veionicers, are in raptures.

The readors of Tibe Tarbune will remember a certain correspondence that passed, several weeks ago, between Mr. Lenns, the Cabans the Juria, and Messra-Sadama and Valdes Fauli. These latter gentlemen were understood by the Cabans to be quite as devoted patriots as Mr. Lenns or anybody class. They went on to New-York, stayed awhile, and, not liking the aspect of affairs, concluded to return to Caba, which they did: and, in order to reingratiate themselves with the Spaniards, dictated a lianning letter to the head of the Junta. The Movo Muza was in cestacies it so was the Diario and the Prensa. The correspondence was published, and these gentlemen were landed as good men and true. But certain revelations have recently been made as to the previous conduct of these same men. The Government finds that they were, up to a well-defined moint of time, as traitorous in word, not and movement as anybody else, and so it is now going to confiscate the property of the renegades. The Gegree will appear in the Gacta of to-day, or, at farthest, P. Monday's Issue.

Poor Mrs. Duice! Unless Gen. De Rodas shall exert his findaence to prevent it, the large estates which the

Monday's issue. 'oor Mrs. Dulce! Unless Gep. De Rodas shall exert his nence to prevent it, the large estates which the Senora Marquesa possesses with the second the continuent. And now, if it be admitted that the authorities have a right to confiscate, still, no one pretends to allege a single fact to show that Mrs. Dulce has had anything whatever to do with the management of matters here. It is well understood that she is to be punished solely for the purpose of further adding insult to the indignity aiready leapned upon Dulce. This really has more to do with the proceeding than the fact that she was born in Cuba.

The murder of Robinson, a boy of 18, at Matanzas, was

The murder of Robinson, a boy of 18, at Matauzas, was The murder of Robinson, a boy of 18, at Matauzas, was a horrible affair. Some four or five volunteers went defiberately to where he resided, called him only and murdered him, without question or answer. They accused him of carrying correspondence to the Insurgents, but the proof of that has not been made apparent. The Euglish residents are very much incensed, and the fron-clad chip Defense, hearing the pennant of Com. Phillinner, has steamed into the bay of Mantanzas, ready to aid H. B. M.'s Consul in the steps he is taking, and to protect the lives of other subjects of that Government in case it should be found necessary. The news has just been received from Jamalea, that the Barracouts, and several other war-ships (English), will immediately leave for Cuban waters.

A PATRIOT JOURNAL ON REPRISALS.

La Estrelle de Iagua, a Cuban paper, contains

ne following: It is now four months since we raised our banner, and It is now four months since we raised our banner, and in ail this time only have we shot the individuals whose names are here given, with their places of nativity, and the crimes of which they were guilty, viz.: Juan Serra, native of Galicia, resident of Gaines; Antonio Hurtado, notary and inhabitant of Trinidad, both of whom were spies, and carried on a correspondence with the enemy; Jose Moreno, a native of Andalucia, resident of Camarones, who, after having sworn by the flag of independence, attempted to betray it; Fermia Planas, native of Centucques, for common crime; N. Soin, for the same. On the other hand, and by way of reprisals, those valiant solidiers, "defendors of the national integrity," shot old persons, women, and children without trial—all innocent of any crime. We gave liberty to many Spanards, who were in our hands as prisoners, in the valley of Trinidad; and to day we hold a large number whom we treat as prisoners of war. Make the comparison. Hereafter our policy should be changed. War to the ideath has been decreed by Cespedes. Let us follow it up. Do they wish a war of extermination; Then they shall have it. For each Cuban victim we shall make four.

Venezuela is about to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO-NONE OF THE NA-

ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO—NONE OF THE NATIVES VOITE—FOREIGNERS ELECTED AND
FIRIENDS OF GOVERMENT.

SAN JUAW 10. PORTO RICO, June 8.—The
elections have taken place as the midst of the most complete tranquility. Lists of the clectors were arranged
without any particular feeling. But there were some
droll doings notwithstandings. In the district of Barros,
where dwell 11.600 persons, eleven men voted!—the
leacade, the curé of file parish, the secretary, and the
literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded, the curé of file parish, the secretary, and
the literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded the astonical properties of the capacition. There were too many cloks spoil the broth." and so it was with
leves a population of 8.6, Sanish has paperes, and
the literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded the secretary and the
literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded the secretary and the
literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded the secretary and the
literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded the secretary and the
literand of militia, and 7 others. In Patilins, where
the leaded the astonical the properties of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended departure are as follows: The
facts of the intended de

parties, though differing, used the same name, "Partida Liberal." One of these desires that Porto Rico shall have all the liberties which are enjoyed in the mother country. The third party should properly have the name of "Party Catalan." It is the same sort of friend to the country that a rat is to cheese. Here are the result of the elec-

THIRD DISTRICT.

Baldenerro Espartero obtained a few votes. VENEZUELA ABOUT TO RECOGNIZE CUBAN BEL-

Not long after Cespedes raised the standard of revolt he communicated with all the South American Republics. It was a long time before the news could reach Venezuela, but when it did the Congress of the Republic took action, and named a Commission to look into the matter and report. The Commission addressed to the Congress the following:

CITIZENS, SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: The Commission charged with looking into the political affairs of Cuba harsed with looking into the political affairs of Cuba and Puerto titeo, after such an investigation as the mat-er seemed to require, has come to the conclusion that 'enezuela, remembering her historical and political an-Venezuela, remembering her historical and political antecedents, can with propriety recognize the Cubans and Porto Ricans as having the unlimited right of insurrection; to conquer their independence and liberty, and to be treated and regarded as belligerents. But, inasmuch as we are satisfied that this is not a question within the be treated and regarded as beingerents. But, maximum as we are satisfied that this is not a question within the competency of Congress, the Commission deems it proper to forward this communication to the National Executive, the end that when the proper time shall be deemed to have arrived he can proceed in conformity with that which is prescribed by the National Constitution, and in accordance with the public law of nations. Caracas, May 7, 1869.

Caracas, May 7, 1869. Signed by Luis Level de Goda, Miguel Aristeguita, and

thers.

THE POWER OF THE REBELLION CONFESSED.

The Prensa of Havana, in a recent article, frankly owns that great dangers are now hauging over the Island of Caba. On account of its accustomed boldness, mere importance is due to its statements than to those of any other journal in Cuba. "We have never." it says, "made light of the danger; never have we understand the enemy which has an many resources, and such snys, "made light of the danger; never have we underrated the enemy which has so many resources, and such
large sympathies among the democratic radicals, both
in Europe and America. An immense quantity of
funds is held at the disposition of our enemies. Many Spaniards would not believe this,
not withstanding we labored to convince them,
but late events have settled that question. To send out
so many expeditions, to maintain so many agents in
Cuba, in the metropolis, and abroad, must, of necessity,
cost a great deal of money. When the insurrection commenced the Prensa gave out assurances of this fact, but
nobedy believed us." " "This view was further
strengthened when we found out that these same men
were not paying their store bills, neither the iron mer were not paying their store bills, neither the iron mer-chants, nor the grocery keepers, and that they were hypothecating their city property and collecting in ad-vance the price of their crops. The thing was quite clear that these men had money which they might use in con-spiracy against the Government; and there were a few who begin to think as we did. Well, eight months have evolted by and the great expenditures continue being who begin to think as we did. Well, eight montas have rolled by, and the great expenditures continue being made by our enemies; nuch money has been extracted from the secret societies of Europe and likewise from mercantile associations, the latter being interested in destroying our sugar-producing capacity.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTER FIASCO. THE PHANTOM STEAMER QUAKER CITY.

ing for something to turn up, have been working like beavers, each performing his allotted share of the work to

facilitate the organization and embarkation of 1,000 mer who, on their arrival in Cuba, were to 1

under the command of that redoubtable hero of the Army of the Potomae, Col. O. W. C. Ryan, who escaped

from the United States officers on Wednesday evening

last. It was not until Friday evening last that the chiefs

of the various detachments could see any prospect of

getting away unobserved. Mishaps and accidents of a

distressing and embarrassing nature had happened them

in almost every step of their perilous undertaking. After much anxiety and long waiting and watching, a summa-

ry order was received at the various places of assembly, where the filibusters had been solourn-

ing for several days, for their immediate depart-

and others were in the neighborhood of Elm Park on Staten Island. Many of them had become discontented

and were growling at a fearful rate, denouncing every

person connected with the expedition. One sarcastic Hi-

bernian, who had imagined he was joining an emigration

society, and had been sent to Elm Park, was denouncing

the Cubans as a "crowd of smoked Fenians," and

declared that he was going home to see the "old woman.

A hilarious volunteer, who said he knew where he was

going, was singing "Beautiful Isle of the Sea"

and declaring death and destruction to all

its enemics. At Hoboken several of the faithful had become frightfully demoralized, and were scattered in their senses from the effects of the

whisky sold in that neighborhood, which is said to con tain more than the usual quantity of fusil, and it was

with considerable difficulty that they were got together.

In New-York, they were all in readiness, and ready to

depart at a moment's notice. It was about 7 o'clock

p. m., when the order was received. There was little or

no excitement among the men. They had been quietly cautioned to be on alert, and not to accompany one another to the points where they were to embark. Subordinate officers, who had not been under the espionage of the Marshal's deputies and Spanish spies, had been ordered

to superintend the embarkation, while the prominent officers, who are well-known, were to meet at a rendezvous

near the Battery. Unfortunately for the newspapers their most trustworthy reporters cannot work seven days and nights in the week, and the daily as well

as Sunday papers are compelled to depend upon Bohe

mians and the lazzaroni of the Press for their collation of news on Saturday evening. Everybody connected with the expedition was mum on Saturday night last. Nobody

knew anything of any expedition until at a very lat-

hour in the evening, when a very facetious individual. who has been in 26 pitched battles and 71 engagements

(so he says), and who has boasted of his cleverness

and ingenuity in "selling" reporters quietly communi

Some were in New-York, some in Hoboken,

panies of the city. After an exchange of compliments, one of the Chinese representatives made a speech. He expressed the hope that the Government would double the amount of the subsidy to the China steamship line, and enable the company to run semi-monthly steamers. He suggested that if Congress would pass a law giving just protection to the Chinese, it would be the means of inducing capitalists in China to invest their money in this country. He complained of the unjust laws of California, preventing the Chinese from testifying in the courts, and imposing a tax of \$5 per head on each Chinaman who enters the State, and laying a special tax on Chinese miners. He was satisfied with our treaty with China, but wanted the protection it promised. He recommended the members of the Committee to converse with his countrymen here, and hoped that on their return they would speak favorably of the Chinese to the Government of the United States. Yesterday, throughout the entire city, and mong the pleasure seekers in the suburbs, the friends of MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT. the Cuban revolutionists rejoiced over the reported de-PROVIDENCE, June 27 .- The Vice-President parture of the "1st New-York Regiment" for Cuba, which and Mrs. Colfax left this city on Saturday morning for Newport, where they are the guests of Thomas Cogges-hall, esq., an old friend of Mr. Colfax. During the day was said to contain among its members hundreds of val ient and warlike volunteers anxious to battle for the cause of Cuban independence. The lobbies of the hotels hall, esq., an old friend of Mr. Colfax. During the day they visited various places of interest, including Fort Adams, where they were received by Gen. Hunt and staff, with the Vice-President's salute from the guns of the fort. From Fort Adams the party were rowed across to Lime Rocks Lighthouse, and made a surprise call on Miss Ida Lewis, to whom the Vice-President expressed the gratitude of the nation for her noble heroism as manifested in saving 11. Hyes at various times at the risk of her own. To-day Mr. and Mrs. Colfax attended Charch in the morning and afternoon. To-morrow morning they will leave Newport for Providence, where the Vice-President will have a reception of an hour in the City Hall, and then proceed by the midday train to Westerly, the residence of the Hon. N. F. Dixon. along Broadway, and the stoops of the boarding-houses in Bleecker, Bond, Great Jones, and Fourth-sts., were thronged with groups of olive complexioned, black-eyed men who, in their native tongue, were excitedly discussing the happy event. Eveen the Cuban ladies, renowned for their insouciant dignity, partock of the enthusiasm that the news occasioned, and were almost boisterous in their manifestations of delight. The past week had been one of anxiety and alarm to the Cuban officials who were commissioned to organize and equip the expedition, on account of the zeal and activity of the United States officials in their efforts to intercept any vessel leaving port under suspicious circumstances. For the last fortnight prominent Cubans, shipping merchants, and a number of ex-army officers who were walt-

REINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF J. WILKES BOOTH,

THE ARRESTS—QUESTION OF BAIL.
Ralph Herman and Samuel C, Beaman,

were arrested in Jersey City on Friday sight on a charge of being engaged in an expedition against Cuba, were brought to the United States Court on Saturday, and

were required to find ball in \$5,000 to appear for examina-tion and in \$2,500 to refrain from violating the neutrality laws. Being unable to procure bail, they were remanded

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.-Senators Wade

and Conkling and the Committee of Ways and Means of

Congress to-day met a number of the leading merchants

and bankers and the representatives of six Chinese com-

panies of the city. After an exchange of compliments,

BALTIMORE, June 27 .- On Saturday afternoon at Green Mount Cemetery, the remains of John Wilkes sooth, with those of the others of the family brought from Harford County, received funeral sepulchere. All from Harford County, received funeral sepalchers. An the deceased members of the Booth family in America now lie side by side, including Junius Brutus and his father, Richard, who died in 1839 at the age of 75 years. The well-known monument to the elder Booth has been erected in Green Mount, and in addition to the inscription commemmerative of Junius Brutus Booth there has been added on the side of the shaft the following: "To the memory of the children of Junies Brutus Booth and Mary Ann Booth, John Wilkes, Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Henry Byron."

THE RICHMOND SHOOTING AFFAIR.

RICHMOND, June 26 .- Joseph Kelley, who was shot on Thursday evening at the Registration Office by Capt. Callahan, died this morning. His death creates much feeling in the city, he having been held by three policemen while Callahan, who had a personal feud with him, shot him. Kelley was Vice-President of a Seymour and Blair Club during the Presidential campaign, and Callahan is an ex-Confederate officer, who had charge of a Confederate prison during the war, and who afterward joined the Republican party. Callahan, who was under bail, was rearrested to-day.

BURNING OF A FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP-FIREMEN INJURED.

DETROIT, June 26 .- This morning the foundery and machine-shops of the Fulton Iron Works were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$50,000; insured for \$30,000. Chief Eegineer Bottle was partially buried by the falling of the wall, and considerably injured. Frank Smith, a driver of one of the steamers, was thrown from his seat, sustaining injuries which will probably prove fatal.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 27 .- Early this mornng a fire broke out in Hicks & Houston's china-store, on he corner of Public-square and progressed rapidly. Three stores were soon in flames, and the block was destroyed. The block was insured for \$25,000; Hicks & Houston, insured on stock for \$30,000; Craighead, Breast & Gibson for \$50,000, and Farman, Green & Co. for \$4,000. The loss is estimated at \$225,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The losses by the fire in Philadelphia on y will reach \$300,000.

... A terrible rain storm visited Western Kan-sas on Friday, doing considrable damage.The wife of the Hon. George W. Woodward, M. C., died at Wilkesbarre, Pefin., on Friday. ... The ships Isaac Webb and Moshesh col-lided in San Francisco harbor on Friday. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

.George E. Webster, an insurance agent, d at Louisville, on Saturday, from injuries received by ling from his horse.

....The mixing mill of the American Powder Works at South Acton, Mass., exploded on Friday. John P. Gray was terribly burned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. M. SCHNEIDER'S RESIGNATION.

PARIS, Saturday, June 26, 1869. M. Schneider to-day resigned the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif in consequence of the decoration of M. David, one of the Vice-Presidents. The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation. NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER.

Panis, June 27, 1869. The Emperor has written a letter to M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, in which he says: The policy of the Government has been made manifest with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation. Now, as before, elections will continue to perform the task of reconciling strong power

with sincerely liberal institutions." M. Schneider's

resignation of the Chair of the Corps Legislatif has

THE NEW CABLE.

been withdrawn.

BREST, Saturday, June 26, 1869. Advices have been received through the Cable from the steamship Great Eastern up to this forenoon. Some difficulty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at the last accounts. At noon of Friday the steamer had made 497 knots from Brest, and paid out 542 knots of the cable. At 4} o'clock this (Saturday) morning, a fault was detected in the communication through to the shore. The steamer was instantly stopped and measures taken to localize the fault. This was found impossible; but as the signals soon after became perfect again it was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since, up to this time, have continued good.

FURTHER REPORTS OF THE CABLE. BREST, June 27, 1869.

Dispatches from the steamship Great Eastern report that up to noon on Saturday she had made 574 knots from Brest and had paid out 636 knots of cable. The Great Eastern was detained three hours Saturday morning on account of the interruption of the signals. The defect in the cable was removed, communication restored and the expedition proceeded.

SPAIN. THE REPUBLICANS IN THE CORTES MENACED-POPULAR REPRESSION THREATENED.

MADRID, June 27, 1869. In the Cortes yesterday the Republican members were warned that their presence in the Chamber was permitted as an act of patriotism, but they could not be tolerated as the accomplices in a scheme for building up a republic; that the present condition of affairs could not long continue, as it would become necessary to repress the people, or anarchy would

GEN. DULCE-CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY. Gen. Dulce, ex-Captain-General of Cuba, has ar rived in Madrid, after several days' detention in quarantine at Sahtander. Changes in the Ministry are imminent.

DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. MADRID, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

There was an exciting debate in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the Government toward the Republicans and the arbitrary conduct of the civil governors. Sagasta said that the Government was determined to punish all unconstitutional manifesta-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AT WINDSOR-COST OF THE NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. LONDON, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

The Queen reviewed the Guards at Windsor to day in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt. There were 20,000 spectators present. Great enthusiasm was manifested. It is stated to-day that it will cost the Government £6,500,000 sterling to purchase the telegraph lines of the country as contemplated.

SWITZERLAND. DEPARTURE OF MAZZINI.

ZURICH, Saturday, June 26, 1869. In consequence of the order forbidding Mazzini to

reside in certain parts of Switzerland, be to-day departed for London. ITALY.

ALL QUIET-SEDITIOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS FORBID-DEN.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 26, 1869. The official newspaper contains the following: The country is tranquil everywhere. The attitude of the population and the vigilance of the authorities prevent further disturbances,"

MILAN, Saturday, June 26, 1869. The Government has forbidden the circulation of subscriptions for the aid of the persons injured in the late disturbance.

BRIBERY, CORRUPTION, AND INTRIGUE-THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE - A SCANDALOUS SCENE

IN PARLIAMENT.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] FLORENCE, June 7 .- Never, since the days when

rebels reigned supreme at Washington, has a representative assembly offered to the public a gratuitous spectacle of scandal and shame such as is now daily performed in the Sala dei Cinque Cento. We must return to the famous convention entered into between Cambray Digny, Minister of Finance, and a Society for the sale of the Tobacco Monopoly. This contract, presented to the House in August, 1868, was approved by a very slight majority. Lauza, then Speaker, resigned his post, in order to vote against his political friends, and many of the Right and Center joined him in disapproval. Still, the contract was approved, and immediately rumors arose of bribery and corruption; of votes bought and sold; of consciences purchased by the Government with the funds of the nation.

Vague rumors gradually resolved themselves into

Vague rumors gradually resolved themselves into direct accusations, and, among others, a young deputy who has recently passed from Left to Right was pointed at as the recipient of shares—value, two millions. This deputy, by name Civinini, is one of the most talented men in Italy, and in times past has rendered conspicuous services to his country. He fought the battles of '48 and '49; was for a long time editor of the Italia del Popelo, Mazzini's paper in Genoa; was imprisoned for the share he took in the republican attempts of 1857, and lived in poverty and obscurity until 1860, when he did his duty as soldier and officer in Sicily and Naples. In 1862 he was Garibaldi's private secretary, and was with him during the catastrophe of Aspromonte. From that moment a change came over the spirit of his dream. I remember a discussion we had together at Spezzia, a change came over the spirit of his dream. I remember a discussion we had together at Spezzia, where we met at Garibaldi's bedside on the day of the grand consultation. Always skeptical, Civinini had then evidently lost all hope and faith in revolutionary measures. "We have made a monarchical Italy, and we must make the best of it," was his conclusion. Hence, I was not surprised when, after numerous gradual steps taken in the downward path, he passed over, arms and baggaze, to the enemy's camp, and placed his acute intelligence and brilliant oratory at the service, first of Ricasoli, and now of Menabrea. During his life of exile and wandering he had, it seems, accumulated considerable debts. Ricasoli fell too soon after Civinini's conversion to reward him for the mulated considerable debts. Ricasoli fell too soon after Civinini's conversion to reward him for the same, and even the present Government found no post to bestow on him. Meanwhile, Civinini had converted one of his quondam friends—Sig. Crispinto an implacable foe, and some few months since Crispi became acquainted—or, I should say is supposed to have become acquainted—with the fact that Baldmino, the manager of the tobacco contract, presented Civinini with shares to the value of one or two millions. Civinini, in want of ready money, and sented Civinini with shares to the value of one or two millions. Civinini, in want of ready money, and not choosing to hold the shares in his own name, is said to have disposed of them by means of a certain Trinigalli, and to have received a sum for the same from the bankers, Well & Schat. All these rumors have been set alloat by Crispi, who, beside communicating them to his friends, put a certain Bizzoni, editor of a little Milanese paper, entitled the Gazzeltino Rosa, in possession of them. Bizzoni printed the accusations ale quale. Civinim brought an action for libel, and did what only the accused in Italy can do—challenged the accuser to furnish proofs of his assertions. The trial, which took place last month in Milan, was one of the most exciting proofs of his assertions. The trial, which took place last month in Milan, was one of the most exciting yet held in Italy; some thirty deputies were present; Bizzoni, accused of libel, named Crispi as his informant; Civinini implored Crispi to say all that he knew, to produce proofs, documents, witnesses, Crispi maintained an obstinate silence; then remarked that what he knew he knew as an advocate, and that the seal of office was on his libs, but de-

clared it his private conviction that Civinini had received the bribe. No prayers of Civinini, no repreaches from Bizzoni, no scornful advice from the Judge, could induce him to speak. Bizzoni, who had relied on Crispi as his chief witness, was condemned

relied on Crispi as his chief witness, was condemned to two years imprisonment and a heavy fine.

But here the affair could not end; rumers now named a number of other deputies as guilty of receiving bribes, and on Wednesday last Deputy Ferrari rose in the House to propose a Commission of Inquiry, which proposal was in fact but a repetition of Salvatore Morelli's motion, rejected because Cambray Digny made of it a Cabinet question. The scene that followed between Civinini, pale as death, rose first, and gave an account of the causes that led to his change of politics, accused Crispi of persecuting him because he had dared to break the chains that bound him to the Crispian ear, to criticise the law of "forced domicile" for which the head of the to his change of politics, accused Crispi of persecuting him because he had dared to break the chains that bound him to the Crispian car, to criticise the law of "forced domicile" for which the head of the Left voted in 1866. Coming to the accusation, he said—and his words found an echo in every heart—that if Signor Crispi held proofs, or even the firm conviction, that one of his colleagues had accepted a bribe, he ought to have denounced him publicly. His not having done so rendered him guilty of disloyalty toward the nation. He accused him of acting as a spy, of seeking revenge, etc.; then sammed up with the dilemma, "Either I am a man that has been bought and corrupted, or Crispi is a calumniator. I disapprove of commissions of inquiry, but here my honor is at stake; I demand that said commission be voted." Crispi's reply was in the worst taste possible; and, while Civinini's harangue left on one's mind rather the conviction of remorse than of perfect innocence, Crispi left one no alternative than to believe that spite had induced him to spread reports which, if true, he ought to have kept silence on, seeing that they came from his clients, or that, as a Deputy, he had failed in his duty toward the House and the nation.

On Saturday, when the Moderates were freely

and the nation.
On Saturday, when the Moderates were freely On Saturday, when the Moderates were freely breathing, Major Lobbia, a Venetian deputy, rose, and in a few words told the House that he possessed fasts and descriptions to be deputy of shares in the tobacco contract. "Here," he said, showing two sealed packets, "are the documents. I have my withesses at hand. I will present both to a commission of inquiry."

On this rose Menabrea, and, protesting against the commission of inquiry until the accusations should be made public, demanded that Lobbia's proposition should be sent to a private committee.

Lobbia declined to present the decuments save to a commission of inquiry. The House have those presented in 1864, anent the southern railroads had disappeared.

a commission of inquiry. The House have those presented in 1864, anent the southern railroads had disappeared.

Cambray Digny rose to state that whereas, long ago, he had decided on making the inquiry business a Cabinet question, he did so no longer; let the inquiry take place, but let the facts known to Lobbia be first made public. After a violent discussion, in which threats and insults kept up a sharp cross-fire, it was decided that the House resolving itself into private committee, should take the inquiry into consideration. The Left wished for an immediate sitting, but the Government succeeded in postponing it to Monday, in order to summon the greatest possible number of its partisans to the rescue.

This afternoon Lobbia informed the House that he had been summoned before the Minister of War; that, supposing his military duties to be the object of the summons, he went in military attire; but had, instead, been subjected to a political lecture. Cortes and Ferrari proposed a vote of censure on the Minister of War, who defended himself lamely; said that he declined to render account of his interview with his subordinates; that the summons to Lobbia had been issned previously to his declarations in the House, and originated in his conduct at Leguago, where he had used all his influence to defeat the Governmental candidate, Minghetti. Lobbia demonstrated that the Prefect of Verona had bribed the Syndies to secure Minghetti's election, and that he considered himself free as a citizen, and a Deputy, to combat that election; and Lobbia had the best of it.

CAPTURE BY CABRAL.

HAVANA, June 27 .- Reports have reached Havana that ex-President Cabral has captured the town of Azua, on the southern coast of St. Domingo, near which ce he recently landed.

THE PARAGUYAN WAR.

ANSWER OF THE DICTATOR TO THE CALL FOR SURRENDER-HE WILL TREAT ON HONORA-

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The following is the namer of President Lopez to the summons by the Allies

Washington, June 27.—The following is the answer of President Lopez to the summons by the Allies to surrender:

Headquarters in Paraguay, Dec. 24, 1868—8 p. m.

The Marshal President of the Republic of Paraguay might well hold himself excused frem giving a written reply to your Excellencies, the Generals-in-Chief of the Allied Armies engaged in war with the nation over which he presides, because of the tone and language unusual and inconsistent with the honor of a soldier and the dignity of a Chief Magistrate, with which your Excellencies have taken occasion to convey to me the intimation to lay down my arms within the space of twelve hours in order to terminate so prolonged a struggle, threatening to throw upon my head the blood which has been already spilled, and which has yet to flow if I do not consent to the laying down of arms, and holding me responsible in person before my country, the nations which your Excellencies represent, and the civilized world; nevertheless I choose to impose upon myself this duty, rendering thus a tribute to that same blood so generously poured out, as well by my people as by those with whom they fight, as also to the sentiment of religion, humanity, and civilization, which your Excellencies invoke in your demand. These same sentiments are precisely these which influenced me more than two years since to rise above all the official discourtersy with which the elected ruler of my country has been treated in the war. I sought then, at Zatalty-cora, in a conference with His Excellency the General-in-Chief of the Allied Armies and President of the Argentine Republic, Brig. Gen. Don Bartolemi Mitre, the reconciliation of the four sovereign States of South America, which had already begun to destroy themselves in a notable manner; and yet my initiative and most earnest effort met with no other reply than disregard and silence upon the part of the Allied Governments, and new and sanguinary battles upon the part of their armed representatives, as your Excellencies can bear witness. Since

an honorable citizen and a Caristian man that a narrow grave may open for him in his country before he will see her in any manner humiliated.

Your Excellencies have had the goodness to remind me that the blood poured out at Horora and Abay should have decided me to avoid the bloodshed of the 21st of the current month, but your Excellencies forgot, without doubt, that these same actions have demonstrated in advance how certain is the dependence which I place on the self-denial of my compatriots, and that each drop of blood which falls to the carth is a new obligation to those who survive; and before such an example, can my poor heart be affrighted by the threat so very unchivalrous (permit me to call it so) which your Excellencies have deemed it your duty to convey to me?

Your Excellencies have no right to accuse me before the Republic of Paraguay, my country, because I have defended her. I do defend her, and will yet defend her. She has imposed upon me this duty, and it is my glory to fulfill it to the last extremity; and, for the rest, leaving my deeds to history, I have an account only to my God; and if it be that blood must still be shed, He will take note of it, and of where the responsibility rests. I for my part am still disposed to treat for the termination of the war upon bases equally honorable to all the belligerents, but I am not disposed to hear one word as to the laying down of my arms called for by your Excellencies in order to treat for peace.

Thus, in my turn, I believe I comply with my imperative duty to religion, humanity, and civilization on the one hand, and with that which I owe to the unanimous cry which I have just heard from my friends, chiefs, officers, and troops, to whom I have communicated the demand of your Excellencies, and with that which I owe to my own name and honor.

I ask your Excellencies to excuse my not quoting the date and hour of your notification, inasmuch as it bore none, and was received in my lines at 7½ this morning. God keep your Excellencies many years.

Franci

VENEZUELA. INDICATIONS OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION-THE

FALCONISTS CONSPIRING FOR THE RESTORA-TION OF THEIR EXILED CHIEF-THE NEW MINISTRY-FINANCIAL MEASURES OF CON-GRESS-FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ORINGCO [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
PUERTO CABELLO, June 3.—The political sky

of this unfortunate country is again becoming overcast, and, contrary to what was hoped by all lovers of peace and order, the factions seem bent upon plunging it once more into the troubles of revolution. Ex-President Falcon remains at Curaçoa, but his adherents in this country are actively conspiring for his restoration to power. Indeed, they have become so bold from the impunity they have latterly enjoyed, that they consider it no longer necessary to make a secret of their intentions. Revolutionary measongers to and from Gen. P. M. Royas of Bannas are traversing the country in every direction, and correspondence has been intercepted and published.

A short time ago Pachano arrived from Europe, bringing that they be a such summaries at the language, but from the speech. An authentic report The Cornell Era.

Haca, N. Y., June 26, 1204

Sin: I am ashamed to trouble you twice on

with him a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, which were to have been landed at Coro; but he came too late, Falcon beingialready in exile at Coraçoa. The arms, &c., have consequently been sent to that place, awaiting the opportunity which Falcon's friends here are doing their best, not without hopes of success on an early day, to bring about. Pulgar at Maracaibo is playing the asame role as Gen. Sutherland, among other things disposing of the Customs receipts at that place, just as Sutherland did when Falcon was in power. The Government does not know what to do to subdue him, and will probably have to send a strong force for that purpose.

There has just been a reconstruction of the Ministery. Dissatisfied with the timid and vaciliating policy of the acting President, Monagus, the whole of the Ministers resigned. He accepted the resignation of some, appointing new men to fill their places, and the othere were induced to withdraw their resignations. The following is the Ministry as it now stands: Finances, Dr. N. Parejo; War and Marine, Gen. C. Soublette; Public Credit, Señor X. Linnres; Interior, Señor Amenguel; Foreign Relations, Señor Rojas Paul; Public Works, F. Conde. Whether we shall now have a stronger Government and a more onergetic Executive policy, is yet to be seen.

Congress has closed its assisions, after having wasted a good deal of time in wordy debates, and doing nothing of any consequence for the immediate relief of the country. The principal financial mensures of the season are, an increase of the import duties to the tune of twenty per cent for twenty months from the 30th April last, and the abolition of the export duty from the last of July of this year. On the Sist May the National Executive declared wheat flour to be exempt from the additional import duty. Congress has, however, are altogether prospective. On the 11th of last month it decreed that the navigation of the Orinoce and the Lakes of Valencia and Maracaibo shall be thrown open from that date to merchant steam vessels owi

The first Sunday in August next is fixed for the elec-The first Sunday in August next is fixed for the election of President for the term commencing Feb. 20, 1870. Some of the revolutionists are for bringing forward Pedro Manuel Rojas as candidate; others are favorable to ex-President Falcon, and others urge the nomination of Guzman Blanco. Puigar, it is sand, will support the Acting President Monagas, but perhaps only on condition that Monagas will treat him as Falcon treated Sutherland—that is, allow him to do as he likes, accepting at the same time a portion of the spoils he manages to gather. From all this if will be seen that the prospects of permanent tranquillity are by no means so cheering as was fondly inagined some time ago. Meanwhile, business is very dull throughout the country, and great distress and misery prevail in the towns.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW-YORK SUPPLIES FOR THE CUBAN INSUR-GENTS.

The Pall Mall Gazette of June 14 says:

The Pall Mall Gazette of June 14 says:
There appears to be no doubt that at least one vessel
equipped with warlike stores for the insurgents in Cuba
was allowed to escape from New-York. The American
Government stopped the Quaker City, but only after
strong reinforcements for the Rebels had safely departed
from the port. Of course they will compensate Spain for
the consequences of this negligence? A correspondent
of a New-York paper sailed with one expedition, "ostonsibly for Jamaica." Seeing that the vessel had on board
arms for 5,000 men and ten pieces of artiliery, the authorities must have wondered what was her business at
Jamaica. In future, when the exertions of the Government to stop the Quaker City are boasted of, it would be
well to explain the escape of the vessels, loaded with
arms, which scarcely took the trouble to conceal their
real destination.

real destination.

The Pall Mall Gazette of June 14 says: The Americans are accused of eeeking to convert their recently purchased subjects in Alaska to Protestantism. A Russian priest, named Kovriguin, who had been sent to Sitka for the purpose of maintaining the orthodox church there, writes to his countrymen that the cathedral had been closed by an order of the commander of the American troops, and that all the natives who intended to observe Lent had been arrested. It would be interesting to learn how the American elergy proceed in their work of conversion, as the natives know not a single word of English, while the clergymen, in all probability, know no other language. know no other language.

THE REFORM UNION AND THE LORDS. The London papers of June 15 announce that the National Reform Union is organizing a great demonstration to take place in the Lords rejecting the Church bill. It will be held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, under the Presidency of Mr. George Wilson. About 20 members of Parliament have already promised to attend.

SPAIN.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

The PROPOSED CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The possible cession of Gibraitar to Spain was alluded to by Mr. Goldwin Smith in his address at Ithaca on the 19th of May. Is any such plan seriously in contemplation? We own that at the time the question was mooted of offering the Spanish throne to the Duke of Edinburgh we had a misgiving on the subject, remembering that our gratitude for the civility of the Greeks in offering their throne to the same prince led us to part with the ionian Islands, and thinking it hardly impossible that we might be induced to commit a similar act of detrimental generosity "for an idea." But we should take warning by the consequences of our surrender of this stronghoid. We gave away a good depot and coaling station and the key of the Adriatic which enabled us to overawe the factious pepulations of the Turkish coast.

ROME.

THE CCUMENICAL COUNCIL. In reply to the inquiry whether all the bishops are bound to assist at the Ecumenteal Council, Cardinal Barnabo, in a letter dated April 30, 1880, answers: "It is certain, and not to be doubted, as appears from the buil of convocation itself, that every bishop is bound to be present, or, where he cannot, to appoint an eccleciastic to represent him, explaining at the same time the legitimes that the present his personal attendance. In mate motives which prevent his personal attendance. In cases in which particular circumstances will not permit a bishop to absent himself from his dioces, the Holy Father has expressed himself as not averse to granting a dispensation. It is, however, necessary that the bishop should make special application for dispensation to his. Holiness bimself."

SCRIPTURAL PROGRESS.

The Emperor of Russia has just ratified the regulations of a Russian Biblical Society, composed of 46 ordinary members and an unlimited number of collaborators. The object of this association is to propagate among the people the two Testaments in the Russian language. Up to this time the Slave Bible has been almost exclusively used. As the old Sciavonic dialect is but little known among the people, the Synod has had a Russian translation made, and the work, it is said, has met with great success.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

The chief inspector of Russian railways, Baron Delwigh, has just published an account of the state of the traffic on the railways of the Empire for the last two years. He states that the traffic of 1868 was carried over 664 miles of governmental lines, and 5,611 miles of private lines—the last having been traversed by 7,743,583 passengers in 1867, and 8,578,299 in 1868. The amount of the goods forwarded by the private lines in 1867 was 116,060,000 cwt., against 163,00,000 cwt. in 1868. The gross receipts of all the private lines are about 26,28,309 (37,999,465 roubles) for 187, and about 26,685,222 (46,665,742 roubles) for 1868; showing thus an increase of £1,237,713. This increase would probably be far greater if all the main lines leading to Moscow and \$1, Petersburg were provided with double rails. The lines of Moscow-Koursk ner furnished only with single rails, so that the accumulation of goods at different stations is enormous.

THE BERDAN RIFLE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY. THE BERDAN RIFLE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Great efforts are now being made to supply the Russian army with the American Berdan rife. On the 22d ult. the Imperial Rifle Battallon was armed with it, and the men have begun to practice with it in the presence of Gen. Berdan, the inventor. The projectile from this rifle will penetrate an inch plank at a distance of 1,520 paces. The cartridges are made of this sheet brass, and large contracts have been entered into for manufacturing them in this country. The warlike preparations of Russia, are, indeed, very far forward. About 60,000 rifles have been converted on various systems, and several hundred thousand of Berdan's needle-guns are in the course of shipment from America.

EGYPT. SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

Sir S. Baker Pasha's force for the conquest of the sondon will consut, we believe, of two regiments of infantry each 600 strong, one regiment of irregulars 600 strong, two regiments of cavalry each 450 strong, two fight batteries, and one heavy battery—in all a force of some 3,300 men. The country is difficult, the climate very damp and feverish. There is no opposition to be apprehended in the field, but it will be interesting to see now Baker Pasha, who is not a soldier, handles his little army. He has power of life and death in his command. We hope he has power to watch over his own life and health. [Army and Navy Gasette.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT - SEVERAL PERSONS IN-CINCINNATI, June 27 .- The inward bound

train on the Marietta Railroad struck an omnibus to-day which was crossing the track at | Ernst's station, shattering it and severely injuring the driver, and slightly injuring six passengers. There were 16 passengers inside and one on top of the omnibus.

ANOTHER CARD FROM PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

the same subject, but from my repudiation of one phrase in the report of my speech at Toronto, some of your cotemperaries seem to infer that I admit the authenticity of the rest of the report. The fact, however, is that the supposed report was merely a summary, and deviated widely, as such summaries are apt to do, not only from speech. An authentic report of the speech was given in